A. P.'S CONFESSED FAILURE.

IT CAN'T GET THE NEWS OF THE WAR AND ABANDONS THE FIELD.

Its Disreputable and Irresponsible Management Shown in Its True Colors by Its Efforts to Report the Events of the War-Bold and Vicious Fakes-News It Didn't Get and News It Stole from The Sun-Efforts to Embroil Sampson and Schley Exposed by the Navy Department.

Nowhere has the announcement of coming peace been received with greater relief than in the offices of the Associated Press. Not since that organization fell into the hands of its present disreputable and irresponsible management has it been as clearly shown in its true solors as by its efforts to report the events of the war. Even poor Spain comes better out of the conflict she has, at least, peace with honor. The Associated Press has nothing to be thankful for, save that its opportunities for public disgrace will hereafter be less striking. From the beginning to the end it has believed its own boasts, befooled its own clients, and befouled its own airendy sufficiently miry reputation.

There is no need here to go deep into the or-maization and devious methods of the Assostated Press. Enough to say that it is a corporation designed to collect and distribute the news to the newspapers in various parts of the country which make up its clientage. Not for many years has it commanded the confidence or respect of even its most ardent subscribers. Its news in matters of importance has been regarded with suspicion and often thrown away.where outside confirmation could not be obtained. In the present war its managers saw a chance to retrieve themselves. Here was impending a conflict which would make a part of the world's history. The interest of all civilized nations would be centred on those parts of the earth where the armed forces of Spain and the United States should come into conflict. If the Associated Press could keep abreast of events it would re-establish itself. It was even willing to expend a considerable sum of money in the attempt, and preparations of some magnitute were made, accompamied by a great blare of trumpets.

And what did the Associated Press actually accomplish? In most cases nothing; in some cases worse than nothing, for it perpetrated a few bold and vicious fakes. Three principal points of interest demanded the energies of the newsgatherers—the Spanish possessions off our coast, the Philippines, and Madrid. From all three the Associated Press printed day after day either niggling and baseless rumors, glittering generalities "by grapevine cable" from geographies and encyclopedias, belated news which more energetic workers had gathered before, or stark lies. There is a well-established proverb that he who will lie will steal. Much of the most important news of the war was stolen bodily by the Associated Press papers from THE SUN. "Delayed in transmission" is one of the pleasing fictions of the association to explain why its thefts of Sun news had to be printed on the day following instead of the same day. When theft was, for one reason or another, impracticable, the Associated Press papers printed lugubrious reflections upon the harshness of press censorship, and intimated that luminous reports of magnificent eignificance were being withheld from their patrons at the further end of the

Previous to the declaration of war the fake bureau had been printing abbreviated items, mostly false, from Havana and Rey West, but when it became certain that we were re going to fight the heads of the organization hastily got together in conclave.

"Here, we've got to brace up and do come-thing," was the general sentiment. "Pretty soon we'll get to a place where we will have to provide some news, and it's time we were get-

Accordingly a number of correspondents were collected and sent to thelpoints of interest, and some despatch boats were chartered. It is significant, however, that the more enterprising clients of the organization carefully arranged to have their own correspondents as each important point, quite regardless of whether the Associated Press was represented there or not. This was an evidence of lacking confidence calculated to cause pain to Messra. Stone, Lawson, et al., but it was too big a matter for feelings to be considered. This did not in the least prevent the Associated Press from preparing at the outset of the war an article which was printed in a number of newspapers, and which, in view of subsequent events, must be regarded as the prime humorous achievement of the war.

In this article the association's different correspondents were described in bombastic style, and luminous predictions of the wonderful work they were to do accompanied the descrip-Mon. One was at Porto Rico, one at Kingston, several were on the way to Cuba with the fleet, one was at Jamaica and one at Key West. In view of the estimable character of these gentiemen, as set forth in the inspired dithyrambs. of the organization which employed them, it is regrettable to be obliged to chronicle that at every point they furnished false information in advance of THE SUN'S reports from the same points, and true information from one day to a week behind Tun Sun's reports. The preliminary article says:

The prime object of this great organization is to secure facts. It lies (f) also within its function to supply collateral circumstances and contributory phases which may so inform the public as to make possible a clear knowledge of the relation of things. It was appreciated that the nation was about to enter a diplomatic field of grave possibilities, and, while its first obligation was to its members, the newspapers of the United States, the Associated Press none the less realized that its great power must be carefully and wisely directed in order that neither complication nor embarrasement mould result from any course it might pursue."

These high-minded sentiments came from the organization which, a few weeks later, bent all its energies to a barbarous effort to stir up strife between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, and ceased only when condign punishment upon the authors was inflicted by the outraged Navy Department. To its de spatch boat service, which was always where the fighting was not the Associated Press de votes a half column of glowing prophecy, with special details regarding the Dauntless. The article concludes:

Thus, while the nation has matured its strategic plans, the nation's newspapers. through their great organization, the Associated Press, have no less carefully perfected their strategic plans for carrying to the waiting people the tidings of events that shall become a part of history. For prudential reasons all plans and details of the Associated Press for its war service may not now be made pubiic. There are men, measures and purposes which, like those of the Government, could not now be disclosed or amplified without prejudice to the public interest soughs thus to be served by the Associated Press."

Before the prospectus was printed the su-thers of the self-laudstory article had been called to account sharply by several metropolitan newspapers, because at the very outset the Associated Press was badly beaten on what was the first act of war, practically, the capture of the Buenaventura, the first Spanish prize. THE SUN printed this news on the afterboon of April 22, and the Associated Press pa-Iers, having no facts of their own, were fain to steal their successful rival's article and rehash it as best they could in the itmited time at their disposal. It is said that the communications received at the Associated Press general office on this subject were painful, and the attempted explanations as to why the association's cor-respondent at Key West had failed to send on the news highly unsatisfactory. But more was to some, and that very soon.

Much had been printed in the newspapers regarding the attitude of the various foreign powers, and many were the conjectures, particularly regarding the expected action of Great Britain. While the Associated Press was still in darkness THE SUN printed on April 25

was devoted to explaining in detail England's position formed the basis for the articles on the subject which appeared in the Associated Press newspapers on the following day, Two days ater readers of THE SUN knew that Dewey's neet had left Hong Kong. Those depend-ent upon the Associated Press papers for information didn't find it out until the follow ing day. It was on May I that the New York Times printed the article from which the ex-tracts above are quoted. It was intended to olster up the falling reputation of the concern. and was backed up by the hiring of several other despatch boats to supplement the work of the Dauntless. All this time THE SUN was quietly getting its despatch boats into shape, and for the next fortnight was receiving and printing news of the progress of affairs in Cuba which was the despair and envy of the other party. Its information from abroad, also, was full and accurate, in marked contrast to that of the Associated Press. For Instance, while the other newspapers were publishing vague observations about Spain's naval plans, prefaced by "It is said" and "There is an untraceable rumor to the effect that," THE SUN gave the first authentic statement on May 12 of the preparation of Camara's fleet for a trip to

the Philippines. During the month of May there was one oc currence which, in lasting importance and effect upon the world's history, overshadows any other one event of the war-namely, the conception of a project on the part of the great powers of Europe to interfere with this nation in the Philippines, whence had come the news of Dewey's great victory. This project wanted only England's acquiescence to become a formal notification which would undoubtedly have plunged this country into the most terrible war of the century. The proposition was that the great powers should announce to the United States that it must confine its operations to the West Indies and withdraw from Manila Bay. and that a combined naval force be sent to make a demonstration in the Philippines. The British Cabinet rejected this proposition; Europe rang with rumors of an Anglo-American alliance, and the full situation was decribed in THE SUN of May 15. Not a line on the subject did the Associated Press print, but t did send out on that date a dreamy fantasy te the effect that Great Britain and Germany were about to unite with us to end the war!

On May 24 THE SUN printed the story of the cable cutting off Santiago on the 18th by the St. Louis and the Wompatuck, which grappled for the cable and fought the Spanish batteries at the same time, finally sliencing both cable and guns. Three days previous the Associated Press had informed any one who might be foolish enough to believe its reports that there had been no cable cutting. Querulous and troublemaking clients cut out THE Sun's article and sent it to the Associated Press offices with the result of stirring up the managers to an attempt at self-justification. The fact is that their despatch boats were behaving in the manner subsequently illustrated by the Herald's disjointed catamaran, the Golden Rod, which contrived to be in two places some leagues apart at the same moment and to send eyewitness fakes from both, and were getting no authentionews worth mentioning. They sought to explain by alleging that newspaper boats had been rigidly excluded from the fleet. The Times printed the following on May 25: "The notice [that despatch boats would not

be permitted to accompany the fleet] was per-emptory, itis understood, and its strict enforcement is supposed here to account for the lack of news from the fleets, which has amounted to a famine for the last week."

No occasion had been found by THE SUN to complain of famine. Three days after this wall appeared there was obtained by THE SUN'S boat, the Premier, the full account of Schley's hunt for Cervera's squadron, telling of the grim search by day and night ploughing along the shores, lurking off Cienfuegos, where the Span-igh Admiral was thought to be, and finally after the strain of being on edge for action for so long. learning positively that Cervera's ships were not in that region. For all the Associated Press had told Schley and his men might have been spearing high latitude walrases among the ice floes of the Polar region; for the Associated Press despatch boat had encountered a small gaie and the Associated Press correspondent, being seasick or frightened, or perhaps both, had put about and made a run for the nearest spot that was at once solid and friendly. However, the Associated Press papers can always use THE Sun's despatches-twisted to avoid recognition, on the day following their appearance in The Sux-and this was their refuge and resource.

had again encountered bad weather upon the occasion of the landing of the army of invasion upon Cuban soil. Here was an occasion, it might be supposed, when the Associated Press would wish to fulfil the terms of its prospectus: a fitting opportunity for supplying "collateral circumstances and contributory phases which may so inform the public as to make possible a clear knowledge of the relation of things." It sent out as its report of the landing just eleven words—the message cabled by Gen. Shafter to Washington. Not much "collateral circumstances" or "contributory phase "about that. THE SUN received and printed from its correspondent, who was present at the landing, a full and clear description of the conditions under which the landing was effected; the support of the Cubans, their reply to the fire of the Spaniards, the lay of the ground, the possibilities of further immediate action; in brief, just those things that the Associated Press would have been glad to send out had ft been in a position to acquire the information. It was much the same sort of an article, as regards lucidity and clearness of detail, that THE Bun printed from Gen. Wheeler's headquarters before Santiago, on July 1, describing the situation and formation of the army preparatory to an attack upon the city, while the Associated Press papers doled out to their patrons expand-

Possibly the Associated Press despatch boats

stuck out as unmistakably as the excelsior projects from the interior of a perforated doil.

The first great fighting of the war occurred at El Caney and San Juan on July 1 and 2 THE Bus celebrated the Fourth by printing ten columns of a report written from the field of bat tle, where the correspondents wrote with their pads on their knees and the Spanish bullets naking lacework out of the leaves overhead. There was the whole battle set out for those at home to read: the desperate valor of the rough riders, the charge of the gallant Seventy-first up that hill of death, the steady and cheerful liscipline of the trained regulars, marching on with deadly and methodical precision to a bloody victory: the long-range marksmanship and the deadly hand-to-hand struggle; final epulse of the Spanish and the capture of San Juan hill after 800 Americans had gone down. Nearly all day and half the night the wires were kept hot with that despatch. It was history Meantime the unfortunate Associated Press papers were getting no history, and were forced to print to heu of anything more satisfactory some long-drawn-out fletion, with an occasional

ed bulletins, from which the obvious padding

bulletin to give some semblance of truth to it What was done for the history of the land fighting on that day was done in the issue of July 6 for the fleet. Cervera had met his fate. and all the nation was hungry for the details Bus correspondent on the battleship Texas sent in his report, and another who had made the rounds of the grounded and battered Spanish warships sent in a full description. Associated Press apparently considered that its whole duty had been done in printing the fact that there had been a naval engagement in which the Americans were victorious, for it supplied no comprehensive account of the battie either then or at any other time. It did, however, lay the ground for its subsequent attempts to make trouble between Sampson and Schley, which resulted so disastrously to itself. On the same day, July 6, THE SUN announced that Gen. Toral had appealed to Madrid for permission to surrender Santiago. Apparently the Associated Press took no stock in this, as it did not even stead any of THE Bun's information on this subject,

until it was proved to be accurate later on: 1 On July 9 the Associated Press missed entirely the

the important news of England's declaration of important fact that Spain had made informal neutrality and her orders that our ships must overtures for peace to the British Ambassador eave her ports. The column and a half which at Madrid, which THE SUN printed prominently. Nor was the hit-and-miss news organization any better informed as to affairs in Cuba, since it announced in a deepatch from Washington, having no information from the front, that Gen. Shafter would attack Santiago at once. By waiting until THE SUN of July 9 appeared, it would have received authentic inrmation from the field that Gen. Toral had requested three days of grace to communicate with Madrid, and that the armies were quiet under a truce. For July 10 the best that the Associated Press could do was to send out the stirring information that there was "no change in the situation," whereas THE SUN described detail the work of preparation in the trenches

and the plans for attack. Inside the city of Santiago there was a frightful condition of affairs; murder, robbery, and outrage were the order of the day. Women were seized in their homes, stripped of their jewelry and valuables, and threatened with death, or worse, to make them reveal where they had hidden their money. This was graphically told in a despatch from one of THE SUN's staff. For all that the Associated Press knew about conditions in Santiago, the city might have been a picnic grove of perpetual merry making. About this time this distributing agency was sending out more Sampson-Schley controversy reports, just as if there weren't important matters in Santiago more suitable to print than irresponsible and inflammatory fakes. Toral was cabling to Madrid, and Madrid instructed Toral to use his own discretion as to yielding. On July 14 THE SUN learned that Toral would surrender, and made the announcement. The Associated Press knew nothing about it, but it waked it up to such an extent that it actually got the fact of the surrender. Nothing was sent out from the office, however, about the entrance of the American army into Santiago, of which THE SUN had a full description on July 19. On the same day the Associated Press missed, and THE SUN printed, the account of Dewey's firm stand in the matter of the Germans at Mantla. On July 20 the Associated Press actually sent out some news. It was, however, false news. It came from Washington, and was to the effect that Gen. Miles had sailed for Porto Rico on the 19th upon the Yale. THE SUN knew better, as its correspondent at Santiago had kept it informed. The next day the Associated Press papers were obliged to admit their error and announce that Gen. Miles had not sailed.

After the surrender of Santiago all eyes were turned upon our Cuban allies. Rumors had come to the ears of the public that our forces in Cuba did not take kindly to the Cubans, and that the Cubans were in an unsettled state of mind because the Spanish civil authorities in Santiago were left in office. Everybody wondered whether there would be any open outbreak between the allies. Consequently the letter of resignation of Gen. Garcia, with the news of rupture between himself and Shafter and the withdrawal of the Cuban army, printed exclusively in The Sun on July 22, was read with the most intense interest. So important was it deemed by the management of the Associated Press, which had not received any word of it previous to its being printed in THE SUN, that report was sent out denying the authenticity of the letter. It had been written, said the lying Associated Press, by a Cuban named Arms, and without Gen. Garcia's authority. This was all very well as a "bluff," but on July 24 Gen. Shafter's reply to the letter, which was also printed exclusively in The SUN a day be-fore the other papers got it, left the unfortunate Associated Press not a leg to stand on. It had been beaten cleanly once more on one of the most important and significant events of the war, and there was no way of getting out of

On July 28 THE SUN printed by cable from Madrid, via London, Spain's request for an armistice. The Associated Press didn't have it. On July 31 THE SUN printed a clear summary of the situation at Manila, as regards Aguinaldo, and our firm attitude toward the insurgenta The Associated Press had nothing of that. In fact, it was getting nothing really worth printing, and, in desperation, it got up the hopeless and foolish Cambon fake, declaring that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, had "presented to the President credentials be had received from the Spanish Government appoint ing him Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, with complete instructions as to the manner of acting upon every one of the peace conditions presented by the President;" and that "after a strong argument the President and Secretary Day consented to a modification of the American terms in one particular." This was a falsehood and a stupid falsehood, for which there was no excust. Investigation would have shown that M. Cambon presented no credentials of any kind whatsoever. The Associated Press tried very foolishly to bolster up its lie by intimating that the credentials, such as they were, had come by cable! M. Cambon himself said that the statement was absurd.

On Aug. 4, when there was important news as to the peace negotiations, the Associated Press naturally missed it. The Sun printed the statement that Spain accepted our terms without reservation. "Spain's answer not yet ready" was the best the fake factory could do On Aug. 6 THE SUN had the announcement from Madrid that Spain had decided to accept; but the Associated Press's alleged Madrid despatch declared that the Spanish Cabinet had reached no decision. On Aug. 7, however, it sent out THE SUN's news of the previous day. From time to time the organization had been sending out articles reflecting upon Admiral Sampson, and implying criticism of him by Commodore Schley. The latter called upon the Admiral, showed him the articles, and denied that they were printed with authority, or that he had ever expressed any such opinions as were quoted. Admiral Sampson thereupon cabled as follows:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, via Hayti, July 27, 1898, 1:82 A. M.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:
I call department's attention to an Associated Press despatch in the New York Times and Herald of the 19th attributing to Commodore Schler certain printons regarding mines. I request that the man ager of the Associated Pre-s be called upon to nan the source and authority for this statement.

BAMPSON On receipt of this telegram the department erote the following letter to the Associated Press:

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, July 28, 1860.
Sin: The New York Times and the New York Herald of the 19th inst. published an Associated Press despatch in which certain opinions regarding mines are attributed to Commodore Schley. This despatch is written in such a manner as to convey the impression that it was received from your representative with the squadron off Santiago, and consequently had been consored by proper naval au-thority. I therefore have to request that you inform this department at your earliest convenience the ence is made. Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LOWG. Secretary. Mr. C. A. Boywron, General Southern Manager the Associated Press, Post building, Washington The reply of the Associated Press is as fol-

ASSOCIATED PRET, POST BUILDING, 1841 PERKETLVARIA AVESUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1898. Hen. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy.

Bin: Tour favor of July 28 is at hand, concerning articles published in the New York Trees and the New York Herald of the 19th inst., in which cartain opinions in regard to mines are attributed to Commodore schley. This letter was not written by either of our representatives with the squadron of Santiago, but by another gentleman who was tem porarily on one of our despatch boats. The despatch was of subject to censorship.

Our Mr. Graham, who has been constantly with commodere Schley since his squadron assembled at Hampton Boads, and is probably more familiar with views than any newspaper man at Santiago takes issue with the gentleman who wrote the lette refarred to, and says that Commodore Schley was always in complete accord with Admiral Sampson as to the question of entering the harbor. He quotes Commodore Schley as saving: "Admiral Sampson and I had always agreed that it would be foolish to enter the harbor with the mines in place, and the condition of the mines proved that admiral Sampson was correct." Very respectfully yours,

This convicted the Associated Press of print-

ing irresponsible matter from uneredited sources. The implied rebuke was a severe Navy officers in Washington expressed their opinion of this sort of thing very freely, and the Associated Press is likely to find itself in difficulties and without confidence hereafter. Meantime the expedition to Porto Rico was

on and there was further opportunity for Associated Press bungling and misinformation. As a matter of fact, ambition was at a low ebb in the organization by this time and its efforts were feeble; day after day it sent out halfhearted guesses at or insignificant outlines of the news. Ostensibly the Associated Press despatch boats Dauntless, Underwriter, Cynthia. Dandy and Wanda went to Porto Rico to cover the naws of the entire island. Printed evidence would go to show that they spent their time fishing; certainly they did not, on any one occasion, accurately and sufficiently report the events which at that time were vitally interesting to all Americans. On July 29 THE SUN printed from its correspondents at Ponce the fact that preparations were being made for a defence of the city and that Gen.
Miles was preparing for battle. Not a line did
the Associated Press send out from the seat of war. On July 31 came the news of the enthusiasm with which our soldiers were greated in Ponce after the capitulation and all the newspapers and even the Associated Press had earned from Washington previously that Ponce had surrendered. But THE SUN's four-column article on the 31st told how the "Americanos" were welcomed and cheered by the inhabitants; also of the retreat of the Spanish troops with their rear protected individually by pillows and rolls of cloth stuffed inside of their garments. Ponce might as well have been off the map so far as the Associated Press was concerned in the newspapers of that issue. They were not quite so badly besten on Aug. 4, as they succeeded in making a showing by padding a meagre despatch until it assumed readable proportions to the extent of about 200 words. THE SUN'S two-column article set forth the sitnation as it really was. Another bitter pill for the subscribers to the

Associated Press's alleged service was to read in The Sun of Aug. 7 the two-column descrip-tion, direct from Porto Rico, of the capture of Guayamo and the occupation of the town. One hundred words of an official skeleton despatch ven out at Washington was the best effort of the Associated Press on this subject. Again. on the following day, THE SUN printed a full report from Ponce: the Associated Press sent out a microscopical despatch which, minute as it was, was padded to the bursting point. On this same day THE SUN printed its two-page history of the events at Guam, in the Ladrones -such a story as the Associated Press would have made its basis to claim recognition for years. Of course, it hadn't a word of this. No paper, up to the time, bad had anything more than outlines. On Aug. 9 THE SUN printed two columns of valuable news of the situation from Ponce as against a quarter of a column sent out by the Associated Press. The fact is that at this time the Associated Press had given up the fight. Beaten at every turn, a derision to its enemies and an object of wrathful contempt to its clients, it discovered that it was expending money without results and withdrew its despatch boats Dauntless, Dandy, Underwriter, Cynthia and Wanda, in the order named. This was a complete abandonment of the field, and it must be admitted that it showed glimmer ings of wisdom, for to be at a great and constant expense, falling to get the news, is worse than not attempting to get the news at all, a truism which is recommended to the consider ation of the Associated Press in future crises.

On Aug. 8 occurred the ambush and the fight at Guayamo, wherein the Ohio troops stood their ground so bravely until the dynamite guns drove the Spaniards back. Probably the disappointment of missing this fell with com-parative gentieness on the benumbed sensibilities of the newsless news association, since it could hardly have expected to get the news.

So it has gone since the beginning: the Ass ciated Press constantly missing the gist of the ews and trying to supply the lack with tributory phases." which contributed to noth ing other than the evidence of the organization's futility, or printing the news a day or two after THE SUN had supplied it, with oceasional incursions into the primrose path of dalliance with absurd fakes, which, at the proper time, exploded, to the discomfiture of their contrivers. Finally, as a fitting end to a complete abandonment of the field, the disreputable and incompetent manager streams into a lachrymose interview in one of the Associated Press sheets as to how great was the cost of this complete flasco.

Newport Social Doings.

social events to-day to keep the cottagers on the go. The French class had a postponed meeting at the villa of Mrs. John Clinton Grav. and Mr. A. E. Tower entertained at luncheon on his steam yacht Seara. To-night there was a small dinner dance given by Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore: and dinners were given Marquise de Merinville. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. W. S. Wells. Miss Mason, and Mrs. Cor-nelius Vanderbilt, Jr. The hop at the Casino was also largely attended.

DIMID.

BRINKMANN .- At Jersey City, on Aug. 10, 1898, Prederick W. Brinkmann, aged 50 years. Belatives and friends of the family, also members of Jersey City Lodge No. 15, Knights of Pythias, are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday after noon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 148 Bussex st., Jersey City.

DEMOREST .- On Wednesday, Aug. 10, entered into rest, after a lingering illness, Ellen Louise Demorcet, widow of W. Jannings Demorcet of this city, in her 74th year.

Funeral services at her late residence, Hotel Renaissance, 2 West 45d st., on Saturday, Aug. 18 at 11 A. M. Interment at Rensico Cometery at HALL -At Franconia, N. H., Aug. 7, 1898, Prof.

James Hall, New York State Geologist, in the 87th year of his age. Funeral at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at Albany, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 15, 1898,

HARING. - At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1898, Mabel Margaret, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs Haring.

The funeral service will be held at the residence 244 South 10th av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sunday afternoon, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn. IRWIN .- On Thursday, Aug. 11, at her residence

156 13th st., Hoboken, Margaret J. Irwin. Funeral Saturday, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M. KETCHUM .- Suddenly, at the Oxford Hotel, Avon

by-the-Sea, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 12, 1898, Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum, Twenty-second Infantry, U. S. A., in his 55th year. Interment at Canandaigus, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 14. Washington, D. C., papers please copy DAKLEY .- At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1898.

Charles M. Oakley, in his 79th year. Relatives and friends, also members of Cyrus Lodge, No. 208, F. and A. M., are invited to attend funeral service, from his late residence, 88 West Lincoln av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Sunday Aug. 14, at 8 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot, Hariem R. R., at 1:40.

PUTNEY .- Suddenly, at Port Chester, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 11, David Putney, in the 77th Funeral service at Amawaik Meeting House on Saturday at 2:50 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Entorab. N. Y., on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 11:85 A. M. Kindly omi-

BICHARDSON .- At his home, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1898, Edward F. Richardson. Funeral services at his late residence, Mewiowa (Elmhuret, L. L., on Saturday, Aug. 18, at 2:80 P. M. Long Island Bailroad train leaves Long Island

THE EKNSICO CEMETERY.—Private station, Han-lem Railroad; 45 minutes ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 10 East 42d st.

Beligious Motires. (BACE CHUBCH. Broadway, corner 10th at. S A. M.—Holy Communion.

10 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon.

5 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.

All costs free.

Brief Beviews of Important and Interesting New Publications. Man, as the poet has observed, hath no armoagainst Pate, and circumstances sometimes lend color to that presentation of another grim observer, who pictured Fate as a female holding out a hand of gold while hiding behind her back a claw of iron, and mankind as snatching at the hand of gold, all unsuspecting, until too late, the iron claw. Thus Eseklel Trevaskiss, a guileless person, who earned a modest living by catching crabs and lobsters off the Cornish coast, and whose story is told in "Erekiel's Sin" (George H. Richmond), by Mr. J. H. Pierce, might have continued to walk his unobtrustve way through life in peace and moderate contentment had not Fate held out to him her hand of gold. He was a long, lean, melancholy man, with a beak-like nose and gray whiskers and all his knowledge was practically summed up in the ability to pull a steady oar in a rough sea and to bait a lobster pot. But he yearned for money. Not for any purpose of his own, but that his daughters might have finery to wear on "Feasten Sunday," when the girls and youngsters of the village wore their best clothes and went to church. And so, when Fate sent drifting to his boat a drowned man with a belt of sovereigns. Erekiel, though he might have taken the body some miles up the coast to the Custom House and there reported it, whereupon he would have received a reward of a few shillings, instead took the sovereigns and sent the corpse adrift. And then Fate showed her iron claw, for high on the cliffs ashore, and watching the crime, was an unpleasant person, known as Tom the Hangman, a humpbacked, villainous-looking imp who told fortunes and sold charms and love potions, mended pots and pans and played the fiddle, and spent his spare time in making

himself disagreeable to every one in the neigh-borhood. He blackmalled the unfortunate

erab catcher and drove him almost to despair

and at odd moments amused himself by in

stigating various crimes, playing funerea

music at weddings and otherwise giving ful

play to his unpleasant instincts. The money seemed to bring ill luck to ever one who touched it. Exckiel, a sombre man at best, grew morbid, and, in the end, began to "see things," while Drusilla, the elder daughter, who was worldly minded and who spent he share in dresses and a wedding portion, had no happiness. She was a large, pink woman, with satin-like skin and hair of reddish brown, lavish of her kisses and liberally determined not to reserve for the individual that which Providence meant for mankind. She had no qualm of conscience as to the source from which the money came, and she ran her fingers through the heap of sovereigns as a mother runs her fingers through the curls of her child. But ill luck came to her and she married a miserable under-sized man. whom, after a few months of matrimony, she was forced to caress somewhat severely with a horsewhip. On the other hand, Morvenna, the younger daughter, would have none of the ill-gotten gold, and so she married the schoolmaster, a middle-aged man with pleasant manners, who read the classics in translation, talked beautifully, and, even when under the influence of emotion, bore simself always with the dignity that befits a dominie.

As for Tom the Hangman, he met with nothing short of his deserts, and when his long career of blackmailing and general blackguardism was brought to a timely end by a stroke of lightning and he was burnt up on a blasted heath, it is safe to assume that he was regretted by no one. Ezekiel explated his crime in much misery, and when, as a consequence of it, he died, it is not perhaps unreasonable to hope that he was forgiven. It was his first offence, and his case is not inaptly compared with that set forth in the quaint old Cornish epitaph:

Here lies poor old John Hildebro Have mercy on his soul, Lord God ! As he would do, were he Lord God And Thou wert poor John Hildebrod.

The tale is a simple one, well and simply told, nd while not likely to rouse the emotions to an unreasonable degree, it gives, by the way. much curious and interesting information as to the life and characteristics of the Cornish fisher folk.

A little volume that should commend itself. by reason of its timeliness and its intrinsic inrest, is published by Mesers. L. C. Page & Co. under the title of " Poems of American Patriotism, 1776-1898," selected by B. L. Paget. The compiler's aim has been to present the noble and popular patriotic songs of the past side by side with the best of the large amount of stir-ring verse called forth by the glorious events the last few months and ranges from the songs of the Bevolutionary war to such vigorous contemporary verses as "The Bace of the Oregon," and "Hobson and His Men." The volume is appropriately prefaced by Mr. Frederic Lawrence Knowles's fine

invocation, " To the American Poet" Unravel all your tangled cheate, Your triple-fwisted thread conceits-Your subtle sonnets fling afar !-Stand up and show what man you are!

Why linger o'er decrept shrine In Hellas or in Palestine? America as Grecce to grand, America is Holy Land.

Join the great chorus—all that sings ! Seize the vast herp of divers strings! What hands have helped that growing tone? Job's, Homer's, Shakespeare's! Add your own

We want again the note of joy, The immortal rapture of the boy. The flame lit quenchiess in the dust, The lips that sing because they must

A world of wonders waits its song-Invention, Science, hideons wrong Heart-smitten by Truth's arrow sharp Up, blinded skeptic! Grasp your harp!

A batch of volumes of the "Chautauqua Reading Circle Literature" (Flood & Vincent). each neatly bound and appropriately illustrated, includes "From Chaucer to Tennyson," by Prof. Henry A. Beers of Yale: "Walks and Talks in the Geological Field," by the late Alexander Winchell, L.L. D., and revised and edited by Frederick Starr; "Men and Manners of the Eighteenth Century," by Susan Hale Twenty Centuries of English History," by James Bichard Joy, and "Europe in the Nine teenth Century," by Prof. Harry Pratt Judson, Ll. D., of Chicago.

We have also received: "Cuba, Past and Present." By Richard Davey. With Illustrations and Map. (Scribners.) "Among the Forces." Henry White Warren LL. D. (Eaton & Mains.) "Rose à Charlitte." An Acadian Romane By Marshall Saunders. Illustrated by H. De M.

Young. (L. C. Page & Co.) "The Shrine of Love" and Other Poems. By Lucien V. Bule. (Herbert S. Stone & Co.) "Elementary English." Oram Lyte, A. M.

"Elements of Grammar and Composition ! Oram Lyte, A. M., Ph. D. (American Book Com-

MADE HER PROMISE TO "OBEY." Guggenheimer Wouldn't Marry This Couple Until the Bride Gave In.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer married another theatrical couple in the City Hall yesterday. Annie Blancke was the bride and Robert E. Evans the bridegroom. The bride promised "love and honor" her husband, but she balked at the word "obey."

You might leave that out," she said.

"If you don't promise to obey your husband I will annut the marriage," said the acting Mayor severely, and the bride made no further objection.

Miss Jessie Sloane Improving.

NEWPORT. Aug. 12.-There has been some anxiety in social circles in Newport as to the outcome of the operation upon Miss Jessie Sloome, the lei-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Sioane, who has had appendicisis. The operation was performed on Tuesday at the Carey cottage, which the Bloanes have rented for the summer, and was successful in every respect. The patient is on the rapid road to recovery. Mew Aublications.

New Zublications.

BOOKS ON THE United States Navy

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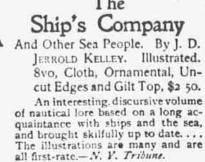


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It can be commended as a clean, wholesome, fascinating bit of fistion, written in free, crisp, delightful style."—San Frencesco Call.

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72 PIPTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

DOG DECIDED ITS OWNERSHIP.

Of the Two Women Who Claimed It in Court It Quickly Selected the Bight One. Mrs. Rose Kaufman of 175 Tenth street, Jersey City, and Mrs. Mary Connors of @ Montgomery street, were in the First Criminal Court yesterday morning, both claiming the ownership of a fox terrier. Mrs. Kaufman was also accused of having assaulted Mrs. Connors during a struggle for possession of the animal. The dog was in court in the custody of Court Officer Breune. Police Justice Potts, after meditating for a few moments, said: "Mrs. Kaufman, you stand over in that corner, land Mrs. Connors, you go over on that

The women went to the places assigned to The women went to the places assigned to them. "Officer Breune," continued Justice Potts, "bring the dog over here," designating a point in the middle of the room.

"Now," said the Justice, "when I say "Go." I want both of you women to call the dog, and I guess we will find out who wars him."

When the word was given Mrs. Connors called out, "Herefiscanty! Beauty, come here "and puckering up her his emitted a whistle which was evidently familiar to the dog, for it ran to her, and with a joyous bark jumped into her outstretched arms.

There was no further dispute about the ownership. The charge of assault and battery was dismissed.

Superintendent Aldridge Returns to Albany. ALBANY, Aug. 12.—Superintendent George W. Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works returned to-day from a two weeks' va-cation spent at Block Island and in the Catskills. This afternoon the Superintendent was busily engaged in his office going over his mail. When asked if he exced to discuss the Canal Investigating Commission's report he replied that as soon as he got the accumulated work before him out of the way he would purhaps take up that subject.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. 5 08 | Sunsets 7 01 | Moon rises. 186 Bandy Hook. 4 53 | Gov.isl'd. 5 25 | Hell Gate., 718

Arrived-Fuiday, Aug. 12. Se Campania, Walker, Liverpool Aug. 6, Queens-

S Chainette Blashand, New Orleans.
Se City of New Bedford, Webber, Fall River,
Es Nacoschee, Smith, Savannah
Es F. W. Brine, Gaither, Haltimore,
Bark Marinin, Merelle, Smitha,
Bark San Luigi, Minua, Smyrna,
Bring Caril, Montgomery, Belize.

| For later arrivals see First Page. ABBIVED OUT Es Cevic, from New York, at Liverpool, Be Europe, from New York, at London, Be Aller, from New York, at St. Michaels, Be State of Netracka, from New York, at Glasgow, be Undautted, from Colombo for New York,

ner. Sa Minteer Meybach, from New York, at Dantain, Ba Scottish Frince, from New York, at Rio Janeish Bark Elise, from New York, at Sundayall. PAREED Es Bedouin, from New York for Bombuy, passed Gibraltar. Se Maskelyne, from New York for Antwarp, passed the Litard.
Se Southwark, from New York for Antwerp, pessed
the Lizard.
Se Ohio, from New York for Hull, passed Privile Point.
Ship Margarethe, from New York for Geffa, passe Elsinore. Se Botterdam, from Botterdam for Reve Tooling

SPOKEN, Ship Helene, from Stockholm for New York, he lat 42 04, loag, 63.07.
Ship Wilhelm, from Stockholm for New York, he 3, lak 46 north, long, 47 west.

Sa Norge, from Copenhagen for New York.
B: Puerst Bismarck, from Southampton, for Man Cork.

Se Cymric, from Liverpool for New York,

Se White Jarket, from Bingria for New York,

Se Croft, from Dundee for New York,

Se Beston City, from Swanses for New York,

Be Pathan, from Singapore for New York,

Bark Freys, from Bingapore for New York,

SALLED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS.

Es New Orleans, from New Orleans for New York.

Carib, Chescleston, 8 80 A M 12 00 1 Due To-Day.

Dus Su La Normandie ... City of Augusta eday, Aug. Swaness O bralter Antwerp Chicago Oty.

Due Thur day, And In Liverpool. Hamburg.